



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO

5090

Ser N456/2U589743

APR - 5 2002

From: Chief of Naval Operations (N45)

Subj: BI-ANNUAL REPORTING ON COOPERATING AGENCIES IN
IMPLEMENTING THE PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

Ref: (a) Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA
Guidance Memorandum on Cooperating Agencies of
30 Jan 02
(b) ASN Memorandum of 13 Feb 2002

Encl: (1) Reporting Form, 30 Jan 02
(2) Factors for Determining Whether to Invite,
Decline or End Cooperating Agency Status,
30 Jan 02

1. Reference (a) is Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidance on designating cooperating agencies. Reference (b) forwarded the CEQ guidance to the Navy for implementation.

2. The intent of the CEQ guidance is to ensure that all Federal agencies are actively considering designation of Federal and non-Federal cooperating agencies in the preparation of analysis and documentation required by NEPA. Reference (a) requires that cooperating agencies be identified early in the environmental planning process. Consideration should be given to Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies that have jurisdiction by law and special expertise with respect to all reasonable alternatives or significant environmental, social, or economic impacts associated with the proposed action that requires NEPA analysis.

3. To measure progress in addressing the issue of cooperating agency status, CEQ is requiring submission of bi-annual reports on all NEPA Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) and Environmental Assessments (EAs). No reporting is required for documentation prepared under E.O.12114. The first reporting period shall cover all EISs and EAs begun during the 6-month period between 1 Mar 02 and 31 Aug 02. The second reporting period shall cover EISs and EAs begun between 1 Sep 02 and

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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

28 Feb 03. Reporting in subsequent years shall follow the same
time periods.

4. Enclosure (1) must be used for reporting cooperating agency
status on all EISs and EAs begun during each reporting period.
Enclosure (2) shall be used in reporting decisions on whether to
invite, decline, or end cooperating agency status.

5. Completed reporting forms for the first period must be
submitted to this office no later than 30 Sep 02 for the
1st report period and 31 March 03 for the 2nd reporting period.

6. My contact is Ms. Agnes Peters DSN 664-5421 or
commercial (703) 604-5421.


WILLIAM G. MATTHEIS

Deputy Director, Environmental
Protection, Safety and Occupational
Health Division

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT)
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

13 February 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Subj: COOPERATING AGENCIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Encl: (1) Council on Environmental Quality memorandum of
30 Jan 02 (w/attachments)

Enclosure (1) is a memorandum from Mr. James Connaughton, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), encouraging Federal agencies to consider designating cooperating agencies when preparing documentation required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Department of the Navy supports the purpose of the CEQ memorandum. Historically, Navy and Marine Corps request state and local agencies and tribal governments to be cooperating agencies whenever these entities have jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to potentially significant environmental effects.

The enclosure provides factors for Federal agencies to consider when deciding whether to invite, accept, or end cooperating agency status. It further requires submission of bi-annual status reports in order that CEQ can measure Federal agency progress in addressing this issue. Reports for the respective periods of 1 March 2000 through 31 August 2002 are due 31 October 2002 and September 2002 through February 2003 on 30 April 2003. Consolidated Navy and Marine Corps reports shall be forwarded to the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Environment) 15 days in advance of the CEQ imposed deadlines.

Point of contact for this matter is Mr. Thomas Egeland. Please contact him at (703) 588-6671 should you have questions or need additional information.

HT Johnson
H. T. Johnson

Copy to:
SECNAV
USN
CNO
CMC

January 30, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

FROM: JAMES CONNAUGHTON
Chair

SUBJECT: COOPERATING AGENCIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROCEDURAL
REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The purpose of this Memorandum is to ensure that all Federal agencies are actively considering designation of Federal and non-federal cooperating agencies in the preparation of analyses and documentation required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and to ensure that Federal agencies actively participate as cooperating agencies in other agency's NEPA processes.¹ The CEQ regulations addressing cooperating agencies status (40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.6 & 1508.5) implement the NEPA mandate that Federal agencies responsible for preparing NEPA analyses and documentation do so "in cooperation with State and local governments" and other agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise. (42 U.S.C. §§ 4331(a), 4332(2)). Despite previous memoranda and guidance from CEQ, some agencies remain reluctant to engage other Federal and non-federal agencies as a cooperating agency.² In addition, some Federal agencies remain reluctant to assume the role of a cooperating agency, resulting in an inconsistent implementation of NEPA.

Studies regarding the efficiency, effectiveness, and value of NEPA analyses conclude that stakeholder involvement is important in ensuring decisionmakers have the environmental information necessary to make informed and timely decisions efficiently.³ Cooperating agency status is a major component of agency stakeholder involvement that neither enlarges nor diminishes the decisionmaking authority of any agency involved in the NEPA process. This

¹ Cooperating agency status under NEPA is not equivalent to other requirements calling for an agency to engage another governmental entity in a consultation or coordination process (e.g., Endangered Species Act section 7, National Historic Preservation Act section 106). Agencies are urged to integrate NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements (40 C.F.R. § 1500.2(c)); and reminded that not establishing or ending cooperating agency status does not satisfy or end those other requirements.

² Memorandum for Heads of Federal Agencies, Subject: Designation of Non-Federal Agencies to be Cooperating Agencies in Implementing the Procedural Requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, dated July 28, 1999; Memorandum for Federal NEPA Liaisons, Federal, State, and Local Officials and Other Persons Involved in the NEPA Process, Subject: Questions and Answers About the NEPA Regulations (NEPA's Forty Most Asked Questions), dated March 16, 1981, published at 46 Fed. Reg. 18026 (Mar. 23, 1981), as amended.

³ E.g., *The National Environmental Policy Act - A Study of its Effectiveness After Twenty-Five Years*, CEQ, January 1997

memo does not expand requirements or responsibilities beyond those found in current laws and regulations, nor does it require an agency to provide financial assistance to a cooperating agency.

The benefits of enhanced cooperating agency participation in the preparation of NEPA analyses include: disclosing relevant information early in the analytical process; applying available technical expertise and staff support; avoiding duplication with other Federal, State, Tribal and local procedures; and establishing a mechanism for addressing intergovernmental issues. Other benefits of enhanced cooperating agency participation include fostering intra- and intergovernmental trust (e.g., partnerships at the community level) and a common understanding and appreciation for various governmental roles in the NEPA process, as well as enhancing agencies' ability to adopt environmental documents. It is incumbent on Federal agency officials to identify as early as practicable in the environmental planning process those Federal, State, Tribal and local government agencies that have jurisdiction by law and special expertise with respect to all reasonable alternatives or significant environmental, social or economic impacts associated with a proposed action that requires NEPA analysis.

The Federal agency responsible for the NEPA analysis should determine whether such agencies are interested and appear capable of assuming the responsibilities of becoming a cooperating agency under 40 C.F.R. § 1501.6. Whenever invited Federal, State, Tribal and local agencies elect not to become cooperating agencies, they should still be considered for inclusion in interdisciplinary teams engaged in the NEPA process and on distribution lists for review and comment on the NEPA documents. Federal agencies declining to accept cooperating agency status in whole or in part are obligated to respond to the request and provide a copy of their response to the Council. (40 C.F.R. § 1501.6(c)).

In order to assure that the NEPA process proceeds efficiently, agencies responsible for NEPA analysis are urged to set time limits, identify milestones, assign responsibilities for analysis and documentation, specify the scope and detail of the cooperating agency's contribution, and establish other appropriate ground-rules addressing issues such as availability of pre-decisional information. Agencies are encouraged in appropriate cases to consider documenting their expectations, roles and responsibilities (e.g., Memorandum of Agreement or correspondence). Establishing such a relationship neither creates a requirement nor constitutes a presumption that a lead agency provides financial assistance to a cooperating agency.

Once cooperating agency status has been extended and accepted, circumstances may arise when it is appropriate for either the lead or cooperating agency to consider ending cooperating agency status. This Memorandum provides factors to consider when deciding whether to invite, accept or end cooperating agency status. These factors are neither intended to be all-inclusive nor a rote test. Each determination should be made on a case-by-case basis considering all relevant information and factors, including requirements imposed on State, Tribal and local governments by their governing statutes and authorities. We rely upon you to ensure the reasoned use of agency discretion and to articulate and document the bases for extending, declining or ending cooperating agency status. The basis and determination should be included in the administrative record.

CEQ regulations do not explicitly discuss cooperating agencies in the context of Environmental Assessments (EAs) because of the expectation that EAs will normally be brief, concise documents that would not warrant use of formal cooperating agency status. However, agencies do at times – particularly in the context of integrating compliance with other environmental review laws – develop EAs of greater length and complexity than those required under the CEQ regulations. While we continue to be concerned about needlessly lengthy EAs (that may, at times, indicate the need to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)), we recognize that there are times when cooperating agencies will be useful in the context of EAs. For this reason, this guidance is recommended for preparing EAs. However, this guidance does not change the basic distinction between EISs and EAs set forth in the regulations or prior guidance.

To measure our progress in addressing the issue of cooperating agency status, by October 31, 2002 agencies of the Federal government responsible for preparing NEPA analyses (e.g., the lead agency) shall provide the first bi-annual report regarding all EISs and EAs begun during the six-month period between March 1, 2002 and August 31, 2002. This is a periodic reporting requirement with the next report covering the September 2002 – February 2003 period due on April 30, 2003. For EISs, the report shall identify: the title; potential cooperating agencies; agencies invited to participate as cooperating agencies; agencies that requested cooperating agency status; agencies which accepted cooperating agency status; agencies whose cooperating agency status ended; and the current status of the EIS. A sample reporting form is at attachment 2. For EAs, the report shall provide the number of EAs and those involving cooperating agency(s) as described in attachment 2. States, Tribes, and units of local governments that have received authority by Federal law to assume the responsibilities for preparing NEPA analyses are encouraged to comply with these reporting requirements.

If you have any questions concerning this memorandum, please contact Horst G. Greczmiel, Associate Director for NEPA Oversight at 202-395-5750, Horst_Greczmiel@ceq.eop.gov, or 202-456-0753 (fax).

###

Factors for Determining Whether to Invite, Decline or End Cooperating Agency Status

1. Jurisdiction by law (40 C.F.R. § 1508.15) – for example, agencies with the authority to grant permits for implementing the action [federal agencies shall be a cooperating agency (1501.6); non-federal agencies may be invited (40 C.F.R. § 1508.5)]:

- Does the agency have the authority to approve a proposal or a portion of a proposal?
- Does the agency have the authority to veto a proposal or a portion of a proposal?
- Does the agency have the authority to finance a proposal or a portion of a proposal?

2. Special expertise (40 C.F.R. § 1508.26) – cooperating agency status for specific purposes linked to special expertise requires more than an interest in a proposed action [federal and non-federal agencies may be requested (40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.6 & 1508.5)]:

- Does the cooperating agency have the expertise needed to help the lead agency meet a statutory responsibility?
- Does the cooperating agency have the expertise developed to carry out an agency mission?
- Does the cooperating agency have the related program expertise or experience?
- Does the cooperating agency have the expertise regarding the proposed actions' relationship to the objectives of regional, State and local land use plans, policies and controls (1502.16(c))?

3. Do the agencies understand what cooperating agency status means and can they legally enter into an agreement to be a cooperating agency?

4. Can the cooperating agency participate during scoping and/or throughout the preparation of the analysis and documentation as necessary and meet milestones established for completing the process?

5. Can the cooperating agency, in a timely manner, aid in:

- identifying significant environmental issues [including aspects of the human environment (40 C.F.R. § 1508.14), including natural, social, economic, energy, urban quality, historic and cultural issues (40 C.F.R. § 1502.16)]?
- eliminating minor issues from further study?
- identifying issues previously the subject of environmental review or study?
- identifying the proposed actions' relationship to the objectives of regional, State and local land use plans, policies and controls (1502.16(c))?

(40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.1(d) and 1501.7)

6. Can the cooperating agency assist in preparing portions of the review and analysis and resolving significant environmental issues to support scheduling and critical milestones?

7. Can the cooperating agency provide resources to support scheduling and critical milestones such as:

- personnel? Consider all forms of assistance (e.g., data gathering; surveying; compilation; research.
- expertise? This includes technical or subject matter expertise.
- funding? Examples include funding for personnel, travel and studies. Normally, the cooperating agency will provide the funding; to the extent available funds permit, the lead agency shall fund or include in budget requests funding for an analyses the lead agency requests from cooperating agencies. Alternatives to travel, such as telephonic or video conferencing, should be considered especially when funding constrains participation.
- models and databases? Consider consistency and compatibility with lead and other cooperating agencies' methodologies.
- facilities, equipment and other services? This type of support is especially relevant for smaller governmental entities with limited budgets.

8. Does the agency provide adequate lead-time for review and do the other agencies provide adequate time for review of documents, issues and analyses? For example, are either the lead or cooperating agencies unable or unwilling to consistently participate in meetings in a timely fashion after adequate time for review of documents, issues and analyses?

9. Can the cooperating agency(s) accept the lead agency's final decisionmaking authority regarding the scope of the analysis, including authority to define the purpose and need for the proposed action? For example, is an agency unable or unwilling to develop information/analysis of alternatives they favor and disfavor?

10. Are the agency(s) able and willing to provide data and rationale underlying the analyses or assessment of alternatives?

11. Does the agency release predecisional information (including working drafts) in a manner that undermines or circumvents the agreement to work cooperatively before publishing draft or final analyses and documents? Disagreeing with the published draft or final analysis should not be a ground for ending cooperating status. Agencies must be alert to situations where state law requires release of information.

12. Does the agency consistently misrepresent the process or the findings presented in the analysis and documentation?

The factors provided for extending cooperating agency status are not intended to be all-inclusive. Moreover, satisfying all the factors is not required and satisfying one may be sufficient. Each determination should be made on a case-by-case basis considering all relevant information and factors.

**Sample Report to the Council on Environmental Quality
on Cooperating Agency (CA) Status
March 1, 2002 to August 31, 2002**

I. Environmental Impact Statements:

	1.	2.	etc.
EIS	(Title of EIS)		
Potential CA	(Name of potential CA)		
Invited CA	(Name of potential CA and basis – identify the jurisdiction by law or special expertise)		
Agency Requesting CA Status	(Name of potential CA and basis – identify the jurisdiction by law or special expertise)		
CAs	(Name of CA engaged in the EIS)		
CA Status not Initiated or Ended	(e.g., name of agency – reason status was not initiated or was ended – see examples listed below)		
Status of EIS	(e.g., begun on mm/dd/yy; DEIS published mm/dd/yy; FEIS published mm/dd/yy; ROD published mm/dd/yy)		

Examples of reasons CA status was not initiated or why it ended:

1. Lack of special expertise – identify the expertise sought by the lead agency and/or offered by the potential cooperating agency).
2. State, Tribal or local entity lacks authority to enter into an agreement to be a CA.
3. Potential CA unable to agree to participate during scoping and/or throughout the preparation of the analysis and documentation as necessary and meet milestones established for completing the process.
4. Potential or active CA unable or unwilling to identify significant issues, eliminate minor issues, identify issues previously studied, or identify conflicts with the objectives of regional, State and local land use plans, policies and controls in a timely manner.
5. Potential or active CA unable or unwilling to assist in preparing portions of the review and analysis and resolving significant environmental issues in a timely manner.
6. Potential or active CA unable or unwilling to provide resources to support scheduling and critical milestones.
7. Agency unable or unwilling to consistently participate in meetings or respond in a timely fashion after adequate time for review of documents, issues and analyses.

8. CA unwilling or unable to accept the lead agency's decisionmaking authority regarding the scope of the analysis, including authority to define the purpose and need for the proposed action or to develop information/analysis of alternatives they favor and disfavor.
9. Agency unable or unwilling to provide data and rationale underlying the analyses or assessment of alternatives.
10. Agency releases predecisional information (including working drafts) in a manner that undermines or circumvents the agreement to work cooperatively before publishing draft or final analyses and documents.
11. Agency consistently misrepresents the process or the findings presented in the analysis and documentation.
12. Other. Identify the other:

Environmental Assessments:

	Total
Number of EAs started during the reporting period	
Number of EAs involving potential CAs	
Number of EAs where agencies were invited to participate	
Number of EAs where agencies requested CA status	
Number of EAs where a CA status was not initiated or was ended for the reasons identified	
Number of EAs involving CAs begun and ongoing during the reporting period	
Number of EAs involving CAs begun and completed during the reporting period	

XX FEB 02

From: Director, Environmental Protection, Safety, and
Occupational Health Division, Chief of Naval
Operations (N45)

To: Distribution

Subj: BI-ANNUAL REPORTING ON COOPERATING AGENCIES IN
IMPLEMENTING THE PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

Ref: (a) ASN Memorandum
(b) Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA
Guidance Memorandum on Cooperating Agencies of 30
Jan 02

Encl: (1) Reporting Form, 30 Jan 02
(2) Factors for Determining Whether to Invite,
Decline or End Cooperating Agency Status, 30 Jan
02

1. Reference (a) initiates reporting to comply with CEQ NEPA Guidance on Cooperating Agencies (Reference (b)). The intent of this guidance is to ensure that decision-makers have the environmental information necessary to efficiently make informed and timely decisions.
2. Cooperating agencies must be identified early in the environmental planning process. Consideration must be given to Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies that have jurisdiction by law and special expertise with respect to all reasonable alternatives or significant environmental, social, or economic impacts associated with the proposed action that requires NEPA analysis.
3. To measure progress in addressing the issue of cooperating agency status, CEQ is requiring submission of bi-annual reports on all environmental impact statements (EISs) and environmental assessments (EAs). The first reporting period shall cover all EISs and EAs begun during the 6-month period between 1 Mar 02 and 31 Aug 02. The second reporting period shall cover EISs

Subj: BI-ANNUAL REPORTING ON COOPERATING AGENCIES IN
IMPLEMENTING THE PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

and EAs begun between 1 Sep 02 and 28 Feb 03. Reporting
in subsequent years shall follow the same time periods.

4. Enclosure (1) shall be used for reporting cooperating
agency status on all EISs and EAs begun during each
reporting period. Enclosure (2) shall be used in
reporting decisions on whether to invite, decline, or
end cooperating agency status.
5. It is requested that completed reporting forms for the
first period be returned to CNO (N45) no later than 30
Sep 02 for the 1st report period and 1 March 03 for the
2nd reporting period. Reporting forms should be returned
to:

Ms. Agnes Peters
NEPA Lead
CNO Environmental Protection,
Safety, and Occupational Health
Division (N45)
Crystal Plaza 5
2211 South Clark Place, Room 680
Arlington, VA 22202-3735
703-604-5431

6. Please contact Ms. Kimberley Depaul of my staff for
further information or questions at DSN 664-1233 or
commercial (703) 604-1233.

DAVID M. STONE
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
Director, Environmental
Protection, Safety
and Occupational Health Division

Distribution:



Department of the Navy Report to the Council on Environmental Quality on Cooperating Agency (CA) Status

March 1, 2002 to August 31, 2002

I. Environmental Impact Statements

List all EISs individually

Data Category	EIS #1	EIS #2	EIS #3
EIS	(Title of EIS)		
Potential CA	(Name of potential CA)		
Invited CA	(Name of potential CA and basis – identify the jurisdiction by law or special expertise)		
Agency Requesting CA Status	(Name of potential CA and basis – identify the jurisdiction by law or special expertise)		
CAs	(Name of CA engaged in the EIS)		
CA Status not Initiated or Ended	(e.g., name of agency – reason status was not initiated or was ended – see examples listed below)		
Status of EIS	(e.g., begun on mm/dd/yy; DEIS published mm/dd/yy; FEIS published mm/dd/yy; ROD published mm/dd/yy)		
<p>Examples of reasons CA status was not initiated or why it ended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of special expertise – identify the expertise sought by the lead agency and/or offered by the potential cooperating agency). 2. State, Tribal or local entity lacks authority to enter into an agreement to be a CA. 3. Potential CA unable to agree to participate during scoping and/or throughout the preparation of the analysis and documentation as necessary and meet milestones established for completing the process. 4. Potential or active CA unable or unwilling to identify significant issues, eliminate minor issues, identify issues previously studied, or identify conflicts with the objectives of regional, State and local land use plans, policies and controls in a timely manner. 5. Potential or active CA unable or unwilling to assist in preparing portions of the review and analysis and resolving significant environmental issues in a timely manner. 6. Potential or active CA unable or unwilling to provide resources to support scheduling and critical milestones. 7. Agency unable or unwilling to consistently participate in meetings or respond in a timely fashion after adequate time for review of documents, issues and analyses. 8. CA unwilling or unable to accept the lead agency's decisionmaking authority regarding the scope of the analysis, including authority to define the purpose and need for the proposed action or to develop information/analysis of alternatives they favor and disfavor. 9. Agency unable or unwilling to provide data and rationale underlying the analyses or assessment of alternatives. 10. Agency releases predecisional information (including working drafts) in a manner that undermines or circumvents the agreement to work cooperatively before publishing draft or final analyses and documents. 11. Agency consistently misrepresents the process or the findings presented in the analysis and documentation. 12. Other. Identify the other: 			

II. Environmental Assessments

Data Category	Total
Total Number of EAs started during the reporting period	
Total Number of EAs involving potential CAs	
Total Number of EAs where agencies were invited to participate	
Total Number of EAs where agencies requested CA status	
Total Number of EAs where a CA status was not initiated or was ended for the reasons identified	
Total Number of EAs involving CAs begun and ongoing during the reporting period	
Total Number of EAs involving CAs begun and completed during the reporting period	

ENCLOSURE (2)

FACTORS FOR DETERMINING WHETHER TO INVITE, DECLINE OR END COOPERATING AGENCY STATUS

1. Jurisdiction by law (40 C.F.R. § 1508.15) - for example, agencies with the authority to grant permits for implementing the action [federal agencies shall be a cooperating agency_ (1501.6); non-federal agencies may be invited (40 C.F.R. § 1508.5)]:

- Does the agency have the authority to approve a proposal or a portion of a proposal?
- Does the agency have the authority to veto a proposal or a portion of a proposal?
- Does the agency have the authority to finance a proposal or a portion of a proposal?

2. Special expertise (40 C.F.R. § 1508.26) - cooperating agency status for specific purposes linked to special expertise requires more than an interest in a proposed action [federal and non-federal agencies may be requested (40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.6 & 1508.5)]:

- Does the cooperating agency have the expertise needed to help the lead agency meet a statutory responsibility?
- Does the cooperating agency have the expertise developed to carry out an agency mission?
- Does the cooperating agency have the related program expertise or experience?
- Does the cooperating agency have the expertise regarding the proposed actions' relationship to the objectives of regional, State and local land use plans, policies and controls (1502.16(c))?

3. Do the agencies understand what cooperating agency status means and can they legally enter into an agreement to be a cooperating agency?

4. Can the cooperating agency participate during scoping and/or throughout the preparation of the analysis and documentation as necessary and meet milestones established for completing the process?

5. Can the cooperating agency, in a timely manner, aid in:

- Identifying significant environmental issues [including aspects of the human environment (40 C.F.R. § 1508.14), including natural, social, economic, energy, urban

quality, historic and cultural issues (40 C.F.R. § 1502.16)]?

- Eliminating minor issues from further study?
- identifying issues previously the subject of environmental review or study?
- identifying the proposed actions' relationship to the objectives of regional, State and local land use plans, policies and controls (1502.16(c))?

(40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.1(d) and 1501.7)

6. Can the cooperating agency assist in preparing portions of the review and analysis and resolving significant environmental issues to support scheduling and critical milestones?

7. Can the cooperating agency provide resources to support scheduling and critical milestones such as:

- Personnel? Consider all forms of assistance (e.g., data gathering; surveying; compilation; research.
- Expertise? This includes technical or subject matter expertise.
- Funding? Examples include funding for personnel, travel and studies. Normally, the cooperating agency will provide the funding; to the extent available funds permit, the lead agency shall fund or include in budget requests funding for an analyses the lead agency requests from cooperating agencies. Alternatives to travel, such as telephonic or video conferencing, should be considered especially when funding constrains participation.
- Models and databases? Consider consistency and compatibility with lead and other cooperating agencies' methodologies.
- Facilities, equipment and other services? This type of support is especially relevant for smaller governmental entities with limited budgets.

8. Does the agency provide adequate lead-time for review and do the other agencies provide adequate time for review of documents, issues and analyses? For example, are either the lead or cooperating agencies unable or unwilling to consistently participate in meetings in a timely fashion after adequate time for review of documents, issues and analyses?

9. Can the cooperating agency(s) accept the lead agency's final decisionmaking authority regarding the scope of the analysis, including authority to define the purpose and need for the proposed action? For example, is an agency unable or unwilling to develop information/analysis of alternatives they favor and disfavor?

10. Are the agency(s) able and willing to provide data and rationale underlying the analyses or assessment of alternatives?

11. Does the agency release predecisional information (including working drafts) in a manner that undermines or circumvents the agreement to work cooperatively before publishing draft or final analyses and documents? Disagreeing with the published draft or final analysis should not be a ground for ending cooperating status. Agencies must be alert to situations where state law requires release of information.

12. Does the agency consistently misrepresent the process or the findings presented in the analysis and documentation?

The factors provided for extending cooperating agency status are not intended to be all-inclusive. Moreover, satisfying all the factors is not required and satisfying one may be sufficient. Each determination should be made on a case-by-case basis considering all relevant information and factors.